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No. 18871.

號一十月六年七十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1917.

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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**THE WAR.**  
**ANOTHER GERMAN PEACE  
MANOEUVRE.**  
(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**GERMANY AND  
RUSSIA.**  
**STRONG GERMAN BID  
FOR PEACE.**

**MESSAGE TO RUSSIAN ARMY BY  
THE GERMAN COMMANDER.**  
Petrograd, June 10.  
A wireless message sent by the  
German Commander-in-Chief to all  
the Russian troops, suggests that  
through an armistice, the Russo-  
German military operations could be  
ended without Russia deserting the  
Allies.

The message declares that Ger-  
many and her allies are ready to  
meet the frequently expressed desire  
of the Russian soldiers and delegates  
to end the bloodshed and conclude  
an honourable peace, to re-establish  
the former neighbourly relations and  
to support Russia economically.  
It invites Russia to send plen-  
ipotentiaries if she wishes to know  
Germany's conditions, but to abstain  
from demanding the publication of  
those conditions so long as she con-  
sidered herself bound by secret  
treaties, concluded by former Govern-  
ments, for the purpose of destroying  
Germany and her allies.

The German Commander-in-Chief  
specifies the alleged objects of Ger-  
many's enemies as the possession of  
the German colonies, Alsace and  
Lorraine, Trieste, Constantinople,  
the partition of Asia Minor and  
a heavy indemnity. He concludes  
by affirming Germany's continued  
ability to fight on all fronts without  
depending the eastern front, and  
declares that if the Central Powers  
are forced to continue the war, with  
the consequent vast military outlay,  
their military objects will become  
inevitably more expensive.

**A RUSSIAN APPEAL TO  
THE ARMY.**  
Petrograd, June 10.  
The Council of Soldiers' and Work-  
men's Delegates has issued an appeal  
to the Army saying:—  
"The German Commander-in-  
Chief on the Eastern front, has  
wirelessly to our troops proposing  
a cessation of the war without  
rupture with our Allies. He talks  
thus because he knows we would  
reject an overt proposal of a  
separate peace. That is why he  
invites us to agree to a separate  
armistice and secret pourparlers.  
He declares that a separate arma-  
istice offers no advantage to Ger-  
many. This is untrue, for speak-  
ing of the inactivity of the  
Germans on the Russian front he  
forgets what the Russians do not  
forget, namely the Russian defeat  
at Stokhod. He has forgotten  
that the Russians know whether  
German troops have been taken  
from our front. He has forgotten  
that the Russians hear the noise  
of the bloody Franco-British  
battles. He has forgotten that the  
overthrow of the Allies means the  
overthrow of Russia and the end  
of political liberties."

**SEAMEN AND THE PACIFISTS.**  
London, June 10.  
At a meeting held in Trafalgar  
Square to protest against Mr. Ram-  
say MacDonald's visit to Petrograd,  
a telegram was read from a branch of  
the Seamen's and Firemen's Union,  
as follows:—  
"Judson MacDonald and  
Jowers go as prisoners, the crew  
refuse to sail with them." (Cheers.)

**THE YPRES SALIENT.**  
London, June 10.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig  
reports:—  
The day has been quiet on the  
battle front to the south of Ypres,  
excepting for mutual artillery  
activity.  
We slightly progressed on the right  
flank of our new positions.  
Over 7,000 prisoners have been  
taken since Thursday morning.  
A great number of guns, machine-  
guns and trench mortars have been  
buried in the debris.  
We improved our positions at  
Scarpe in the neighbourhood of  
Greenland Hill.  
Our aeroplanes, bombing enemy  
railway stations exploded a large  
accumulation of rolling stock contain-  
ing ammunition. Fires and explo-  
sions continued until dawn. We  
brought down three German aero-  
planes and drove down four others  
out of control. Six of our machines  
are missing, two, as the result of a  
collision during a fight over the  
enemy's lines.

**FURTHER BRITISH PROGRESS.**  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig  
reports:—  
We gained further ground at a  
number of points to the south of  
Ypres.  
We successfully carried out raids,  
last night, to the south-east of  
Ephey, to the south of Armentieres  
and to the north-east of Ypres.  
We repulsed hostile raiders to the  
east of Le Verquiere and to the south-  
west of La Bassée.

**FEATURES OF THE FIGHT.**  
London, June 11.  
Reuter's Correspondent at Head-  
quarters states that the successes at  
Ypres and Messines have changed the  
whole aspect of the situation, to the  
north of Arras. It is reasonably safe  
to say that these two "impregna-  
ble" positions are ours for all time.  
The sufferer of a heavy defeat was  
the fourth German army, under  
General Sixt von Arnheim, the writer  
of the famous report of the Somme  
battle, where he commanded the  
fourth army corps. He has shown a  
sagacious appreciation of British  
methods and courage.

The most amazing feature of the  
battle of Messines was the rapidity  
of the decision gained. The fighting  
was little more than a minor feature.  
The men themselves admit that the  
fight was won by the gunners and  
miners before they went forward.  
Whole companies reached their objec-  
tives without sustaining any casual-  
ties. The enemy losses are appal-  
ling and out of proportion to the  
average ratio based on the number  
of prisoners, and probably we shall  
never learn the number of German  
guns lost. A large number are  
known to have been buried.

The work of the sappers baffles  
adjectives of admiration. In one  
instance, a pilot, seeing a German  
Staff car, dived to within four feet  
of it, his Lewis gun buzzing all the  
time. The vehicle, in its attempt  
to escape, swerved and ran up a bank  
and the five occupants were flung  
out.

The situation yesterday evening  
was relatively quiet save for the  
incessant gun firing in which we  
greatly preponderate. The Germans  
massed and repeatedly attempted a  
general counter-attack last night, but  
the smartness with which our artil-  
lery supported the infantry was  
beyond all praise. We had also  
moved up an incredible number of  
guns to the new positions before  
dawn.

The lesson has been re-emphasised  
at Messines, that no defences can  
withstand a sufficient weight of artil-  
lery. We have now that weight and  
it is to spare.  
(Continued on Page 5.)









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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the concerned),

### TUESDAY,

the 12th June, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.  
VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, etc.

As follows:—  
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electric Plated Ware, etc.

2 Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.  
Also  
Tennis Tables and Netting, Porcelain Cigar Cabinet, Large Bath, Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Children's Cots, Perambulators, etc., etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers  
Hongkong, June 7, 1917. 1875

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

### FRIDAY,

the 15th June, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc., comprising:—  
Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, etc., Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs, etc., Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, Cots, etc., Miscellaneous Furniture, Pictures, etc., Roll-top Desks, Blackwood Ware, including Cabinets, Wardrobes, Stands, etc., Brass Fenders and Fire Brackets, a few lot Porcelains and Curios, etc., Fanzy and Kitchen Utensils, Electric Lamps, Fans, Enamelled Baths, Carpets and Rugs.

And  
One American Ice Chest.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers  
Hongkong, June 7, 1917. 1875

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

### WEDNESDAY,

the 13th June, 1917, at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

THREE POINTER PUPPIES about five months old, bred from well-known shooting stock.  
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers  
Hongkong, June 8, 1917. 1879

## "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 12 PINS (CASH) PER COPY.

## WHAT EVERY WOMAN FEARS.

All women realise that they can scarcely expect to escape from time to time, suffering which men are not called upon to endure. But not all women know—though the fact might easily suggest itself—that what is really behind all these miseries is something wrong with the blood.  
Most often, especially when a girl is entering womanhood, the one cause of pain, low spirits, backaches, and slow development is anemia. This miserable condition of health—too little blood, or blood that is thin and poor—is sometimes the cause of decline, leading to consumption as this age. In full womanhood other miseries come to some women, due again to a scarcity of good blood; and when middle age approaches, the penalty which has to be paid is the punishment which Nature exacts for neglecting the blood.  
Every woman, at the first sign of ill health, should obtain Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, for this medicine has made a great reputation by the suffering which it has spared women. Dr. Williams' pink pills build up the blood and so restore health; they are obtainable from dealers everywhere, also post free one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.  
A Free Book, very useful at all ages, can be had by sending a post card to the above address, asking for "Plain Talks to Women."

## AUCTION.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & CO. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

### TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms,  
DEBUELL STREET.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

### IN ONE LOT

The property consists of:—  
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt" 104, The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 12,400 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1866.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$35.00. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor to the late SIEN TING,  
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Consultation free.

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OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICE: \$1.35 and \$2.35

## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 2.)

### FINE WORK BY IRISH REGIMENTS.

LONDON, June 9.

Correspondents at Headquarters mention that the men of the Dublin and Munster regiments took 2,000 prisoners. The Ulstermen did the same. The capture of Wytschete village by Nationalists with Ulstermen next to them was one of the great episodes of the battle.

### MAJOR WILLIAM REMOND DEAD.

LONDON, June 9.

Major William Remond has died of wounds.  
His loss is deplored by all Irish ranks. He was gallantly leading his men at Messines when he was hit. He was carried off in an Ulster ambulance, an incident which is regarded as significant of the future of Ireland.

### THE KING'S CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, June 9.

The King has telegraphed to Sir Douglas Haig:  
"I rejoice that, thanks to the thorough preparation and the splendid co-operation of all arms, the important Messines Ridge, the scene of many memorable struggles, is again in our hands. Tell Plumer and the Second Army how proud we are of the achievement by which in a few hours the enemy was driven out from the strongly entrenched positions he has held for two-and-a-half years."

### GREAT COUNTER-ATTACK REPULSED.

ATTACKS BREAK DOWN WITH GREAT LOSS ALL ALONG THE LINE.

LONDON, June 9.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—  
The enemy at 7 o'clock last evening, after heavy artillery preparation, launched a powerful counter-attack against nearly the whole of our new front southward of Ypres from St. Yves to northwards of the Ypres-Comines Canal, a distance of six miles.

A large force composed of fresh divisions delivered the attack with great determination.

Under our destructive artillery and machine-gun fire the attack was completely repulsed at all points.

The fighting was particularly fierce eastwards of Messines and also in the neighbourhood of Klein Zillebeke, northwards of the Canal.

The enemy's attacks were broken down by midnight with great loss all along the line.

We regained possession of the whole of the ground captured since the commencement of the battle.

We carried out operations with complete success last night further southward on a wide front from southward of Lens to La Bassée.

Our troops entered the German positions southward of the Souchez River on a front over two miles in length and penetrated to a depth of over half a mile.

We inflicted heavy casualties, and captured 70 prisoners and a number of machine-guns.

Our casualties were light.

We successfully entered trenches northwards of the Souchez River, south-eastward of Loos, and south-eastward of La Bassée, killing a large number of Germans and greatly damaging the enemy's defences.

We captured 44 prisoners and several machine-guns.

We raided the sector of the Hindenburg Line still held by the enemy westward of Bullecourt, and a number of the garrison were either killed or taken prisoners.

### GERMAN SILENCE.

LONDON, June 9.

It is noteworthy that the German afternoon wireless report is silent regarding the counter-attacks mentioned by Sir Douglas Haig. It merely announces that the enemy is unable to gain any advantage.

### ENEMY EFFORTS ON FRENCH FRONT FAIL.

LONDON, June 8.

A French communiqué states:—  
There was great activity at night-time along the whole front north of Laffaux Hill to south of Filain, in the sector of Cerny.

The artillery fighting was occasionally very violent.

The enemy repeatedly attempted attacks but they collapsed under our fire.

A further communiqué states that on the Chemins-des-Dames artillery activity has been lively, but the enemy has not attempted to gain attack.

A French communiqué states:—  
Our batteries were very active during the night in the region north of St. Quentin.

The Germans renewed their attempts at various points on the Chemins-des-Dames from south of Filain to east of Cerny where the artillery duel continued violent.

Our fire dispersed four successive attacks north-east of Cerny and also two coups-de-main north of Froidmont Farm. The enemy suffered severely.

### THE ITALIAN FRONT.

#### EXAGGERATED ENEMY REPORTS.

ROME, June 9.

The boasted Austrian gain merely consists of a few yards along a two-mile front south of Jamina to the Timavo river. It was impossible for the Italians to retain the ground which is wholly marshy, backed by the river and swept by artillery at Hermada.

#### ENEMY ATTACKS FRUSTRATED.

LONDON, June 9.

An Italian official report states:—  
We broke up an enemy attack preceded by intensive destructive fire at Vodice.

Big enemy assaulting parties covered by violent artillery fire, attempted to approach southward of Castagnavazzo. We counter-attacked and repulsed them, capturing prisoners.

### AUSTRIAN PEACE DEPUTATION TO RUSSIA.

#### MISSION ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO PETROGRAD.

LONDON, June 9.

The Times Correspondent at Petrograd reports that a deputation from the Austrian army has arrived.

It consists of two Generals, two Colonels and twenty other officers and fifteen soldiers, provided with passes from the front to enable them to communicate terms of peace to the Russian Government, or, alternatively, to the Council of Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates.

Another telegram from Petrograd says that the Austrian deputation reached Kishineff where it was arrested and ordered to be brought to Petrograd.

### MR. BALFOUR RETURNS.

LONDON, June 9.

Mr. Balfour has returned to London.

Mr. Balfour and the members of his Mission were welcomed by Dr. Page, the American Ambassador, and by General Pershing, on their arrival at Euston.

Mr. Balfour stated that the voyage had been without incident. He paid a tribute to the warmth of his reception in America and to the patriotism of the Americans.

### GENERAL PERSHING AND STAFF IN ENGLAND.

#### AMERICAN ARMY EXPECT TO PLAY A LARGE PART.

LONDON, June 9.

General Pershing, accompanied by his entire Headquarters Staff, numbering 186, has arrived.

Speaking at Liverpool, where he was ceremoniously received, General Pershing said the voyage of the liner *Baltic* was uneventful. She had been escorted by American destroyers. "We are," he said, glad to be the standard bearer of America in the great war for civilization and are expected to play a large part on the Western Front.

General Pershing was warmly greeted by Lord Derby, Viscount French and other distinguished people on arriving in London.

### THE AMERICAN LIBERTY LOAN.

A BIG SUBSCRIPTION.

NEW YORK, June 9.  
Messrs. Morgan have subscribed \$50,000,000 to the Liberty Loan.

### MR. BONAR LAW'S SON DIES IN PALESTINE.

LONDON, June 9.

Mr. Bonar Law was absent from the House of Commons yesterday owing to his having received news of the death of his son in Palestine.

### RUSSIAN GENERAL NOT ALLOWED TO RESIGN.

PETROGRAD, June 9.

General Gurko having asked permission to resign, in contravention of the order issued by the Minister of War on May 18th, prohibiting officers to resign, M. Kerensky has relieved General Gurko of the command of the western front and appointed him General of a Division.

### AUSTRIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

AMSTERDAM, June 9.

A Budapest telegram states that Count Esterhazy has been entrusted with the formation of a Cabinet.

## THIRTY V.C.'S CONFERRED.

### STORIES OF SUPER-VALOUR.

LONDON, June 9.

The Gazette announces the conferment of 30 Victoria Crosses, seventeen to officers and men belonging to Imperial regiments, one to an Indian, one to a Rhodesian—who is the first Rhodesian to gain it—six to Australians, four to Canadians, and one to a New Zealander.

The official accounts of the super-valour by which this coveted distinction was won, though related in uncoloured language, almost surpass anything imaginable. Numbers of the recipients already hold the Distinguished Service Order or the Military Cross, some holding both with bars. In gaining the highest decoration, practically all have shown the most conspicuous bravery on several occasions.

Perhaps the most outstanding record of conspicuous and consistent individual valour is the instance of the late Captain Albert Ball of the Flying Corps who had previously won the D.S.O. and Military Cross. The V.C. was awarded for services between April 25 and June 6th when he took part in 26 combats, destroying 11 hostile machines and bringing down many others. On one occasion he fought single-handed six aeroplanes, on two occasions five, and on one occasion four. Each time he brought down at least one. Several times his machine was badly damaged. Nevertheless, when returning in this condition he had to be restrained from immediately ascending with another. Altogether Captain Ball destroyed 43 German aeroplanes and one balloon.

The decorations, which include eight posthumous awards, were as follows:—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. DELAVEL HENDERSON, of the North Staffords, who was killed.—He brought up his battalion under the heaviest fire to the front line, incurring the heaviest casualties. When the enemy counter-attack penetrated the firing-line, the situation was critical. Lieut.-Colonel Henderson, although wounded, jumped over the parapet and advanced alone some distance ahead of his battalion under intense fire, when he was again wounded. He continued to lead his men most gallantly, and finally captured the objective at this point of the day.

He was again twice wounded, and eventually brought in dying.

Major F.W. LUMSDEN, who had previously won the Distinguished Service Order, of the Artillery.—He brought in six enemy guns under the most intense fire, personally leading four artillery teams with infantry through the barrage, when some of the teams were put out of action, but he again traversed the barrage time and again with the teams, and eventually charged the enemy, who was endeavouring to rescue the sixth gun, and drove him back and secured the last gun.

Lieutenant DONALD MACKINTOSH, of the Seaforth, who was killed.—During the advance he was shot through the leg, but continued to lead his men, capturing a trench. He repulsed a determined counter-attack and was again wounded, and finally to stand. Nevertheless, he continued to control the situation. Then he sufficiently recovered to proceed with fifteen survivors against the final objective. Getting out of the trench with the greatest difficulty, he encouraged his men forward, when he was mortally wounded. His gallantry and devotion are beyond all praise.

Lieutenant F. H. MACNAMARA, of the Australian Flying Corps.—During an aerial raid upon a hostile train another pilot was forced to land. Macnamara descended to rescue the pilot, and despite approaching enemy cavalry and heavy rifle fire, and although severely wounded in the thigh, he ascended with the stranded pilot, when owing to his wound the machine overturned. Nevertheless, he set the machine on fire, reached the stranded aeroplane, and despite a great loss of blood he flew home to the aerodrome, a distance of seventy miles, completing the rescue.

Lieutenant C. POPE, of the Australians.—He was ordered to hold a most important post at all costs, which was heavily attacked by superior forces and surrounded. He fought unflinchingly until his ammunition gave out, then, obeying the order literally, Pope was seen leading the charge into the superior force. His body, together with his men, was subsequently found surrounded by eighty of the enemy dead, a sure proof of the most gallant resistance which had been made.

### COMPOSITORS STRIKE IN MANCHESTER.

LONDON, June 9.

There is a strike of compositors in Manchester. The evening papers have not published and it is expected that the morning papers will not be published to-day.

### THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

#### STATEMENT BY SIR EDWARD CURSON.

LONDON, June 9.

Sir Edward Curson, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at a meeting of the Admiralty, referring to the work of the Navy, said the submarine menace was giving him daily anxiety. It was grave and serious but he believed the genius of British sailors would conquer the enemy. German commerce had been absolutely driven off the seas, while ours was still maintained. That was the tradition of the service and by it they were going to win. Their sailors had all the spirit of Nelson's time—unflinching courage, great dash, daring, and abilities, and they were always longing for the fray. There never was a time when we had a greater naval service than we have to-day.

### GERMAN MINISTER ON THE GERMAN COLONIES.

AMSTERDAM, June 8.

The German Colonial Secretary, speaking at a meeting of the Leipzig branch of the Colonial Society, declared that the German Government and people were determined to safeguard Germany's colonies in future and would insist upon the return of the Colonies. Anticipating upon General Smuts's demand to prevent the training of black armies in future, he contended that the British peace aims were far from desiring to uplift humanity, which was bleeding from countless wounds, or from seeking to provide elbow-room for small nations. Britain wanted a peace which was merely a continuance of war with other means.

### THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE AT STOCKHOLM.

WARNING TO BRITISHERS NOT TO PARTICIPATE.

LONDON, June 9.

Lord Robert Cecil, in the House of Commons, states that passports for Petrograd would be issued to representatives of the views of the great majority of the working classes, if asked for.

Commander Bellairs suggested that holders of passports should give a written undertaking not to participate in any conference at Stockholm or elsewhere.

Lord Robert Cecil said that every reasonable and proper precaution would be taken.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald asked whether conversations at Stockholm with persons like M. Branting would be precluded.

Lord Robert Cecil reiterated that the condition laid down by the War Cabinet was that there must not be any communication with enemy subjects. M. Branting was not only a very highly respected Swedish statesman but he was by no means hostile to the cause of the Allies. (Cheers.)

### SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR AND THE CONFERENCE.

JOHANNESBURG, June 8.

Socialist and labour circles are actively opposed to German militarism and favour representation at the Stockholm Conference in order to voice working class opinion against handing back the German colonies. Colonel Creswell, leader of the Labour Party, is suggested as delegate.

### THREATENED LABOUR STRIKE AT ARCHANGEL.

PETROGRAD, June 9.

The dockers at Archangel threaten to strike, demanding 10 roubles a day for discharging general cargo and 14 for coal. The employers offer minimums of 7 and 9 roubles.

A delegate of the Ministry of Labour has gone to Archangel to try and adjust matters.

## Variety of Uses.

The uses to which LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE can be put are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook for flavouring Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meat, etc.

In India, a favourite "Pick-me-up" is Lea & Perrins' Sauce with Soda-water.

Lea & Perrins  
The Original and Genuine  
WORCESTERSHIRE

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# WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY E QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE No. 616.

## To-day's Advertisements

## The China Mail.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received in  
at actions to sell by Public Auction,  
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE COURT),

## SATURDAY,

the 17th June, 1917, at  
10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5,  
Des Vieux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
A CONSIGNMENT OF

Turkish Bath Gowns, Large Turkish  
Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels,  
Linen Damask Table Cloths and  
Serviettes, Single and Double Bed  
Sheets, Pillow Cases, White-Satin Quilts,  
Glass Cloth, etc., etc.

Also

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF  
Large and small Brass Vases,  
Jardinières, Finger Bowls, Incense  
Burners, Kinkosan, Sutra Vases,  
Flower Vases, Kutani Vases, Wall Plates,  
Porcelain Vases, etc., etc., etc.

And

A few lots of Enamelled Kitchen  
Utensils.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES &amp; HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 11, 1917. 1893

KONINKLIJKE PAKETWAAR

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWYCK,"

having arrived from the above ports,  
Consignees of Cargo by her are notified  
that all Goods are being landed at their  
risk into the hazardous and/or extra  
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong  
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,  
Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves  
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 18th of June,  
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged pack-  
ages are to be left in the Godowns,  
where they will be examined on the 18th  
of June, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be  
presented in writing within ten days  
after arrival of steamer, otherwise they  
will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by  
the Undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned  
by  
JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.

Agents.

Hongkong, June 11, 1917. 1893

## THE CALENDAR.

## MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,  
Pianos, Blackwood Ware, etc., at  
Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

## General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, June 13—

Noon.—Auction of 3 Pointer Pups at  
Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

FRIDAY, June 15—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household  
Furniture, Blackwood Ware, etc., at  
Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

TUESDAY, June 19—

8.02 p.m.—New Moon.

## 'CHINA MAIL' OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS-  
PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED  
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA  
GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING  
HOME, AND THUS KEEP IN  
CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE  
COLONY.

attacks were anticipated and a  
cable to-day reveals what prepara-  
tions were made to meet them. We  
are told in a telegram that the strategic  
consequences of the British victory  
may be momentous, as the Germans  
must hold the ground before Ypres if  
they wish to retain the Belgian coast  
and Lille. That being so, bitter  
fighting in this theatre of the war is  
to be expected during the next few  
weeks. If it were possible to count  
upon the loyal co-operation of the  
Russian armies the end of the war  
would soon be in sight; but it is  
evident that the enemy is confidently  
counting on a prolongation of the  
armistice prevailing on the Russian  
front and is massing his forces in the  
other theatres of the war where the  
decisive battles of the war will  
probably be fought in the next few  
months.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A Chinese woman yesterday jumped  
into the harbour at Blake Pier, with the  
intention of committing suicide, but was  
rescued from drowning by a boatman.

The master of a water-boat has re-  
ported to the Police that whilst his  
junk was at Chu Chow, his female cook,  
21 years of age, accidentally fell over-  
board. Although a small boat, was  
quickly put out from the junk the un-  
fortunate woman was drowned.

Two Chinese entered a jeweller's  
shop at No. 15 Lyndhurst Terrace last  
Saturday and purchased a ring for \$1.50.  
Shortly after the two customers had  
left the shop it was discovered that a  
pair of diamond earrings, valued at  
\$300, had been stolen.

The manager of shop at No. 50  
Bonham Strand has reported to the  
Police that during the night of the  
10th instant, his shop was visited by  
someone, who, whilst the assistant  
manager was asleep, secured the keys  
of the safe from the sleeping man's  
jacket pocket and departed with \$1,602  
of the firm's money.

The Water Return for the 1st of  
June issued to-day shows that the  
water in storage on the island on that  
date was 267.05 millions of gallons, as  
compared with 508.19 millions of  
gallons on the corresponding date last  
year. At Kowloon the water in storage  
was 219.96 millions of gallons as com-  
pared with 221.94 millions last year.

In the Summary Court this morning,  
Mr. Justice Gompertz struck off the  
case in which Li Pe-leung claimed from  
Yan Wun-tsee, \$300, being balance of  
monies lost on account of the sale of  
some shares in the Indo-China Steam  
Navigation Co., Ltd., and \$15.50 being  
costs of the action, owing to the plain-  
tiff failing to appear in Court when his  
name was called.

## HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND.

## SUBSCRIPTION LIST No. 3.

Sir C. P. Chater Kt. C.M.G.	\$500.00
Robertson Wilson & Co.	100.00
E. H. R.	100.00
Sassoon, Gubbay & Howard	100.00
G. Piercy	20.00
H. Sykes	20.00
O. Gerken	15.00
F. A. Sutton	10.00
H. T. Jackson (2nd donation)	10.00
COLLECTED BY MR. T.	

## SUTHERLAND.

J. D. Lloyd	\$10.00
The Sincere Co.	10.00
Graeco Egyptian To- bacco Store	10.00
Sang Tai	10.00
Chang Tai	10.00
Commander C. W. Beckwith, M. M. M.	
R. O. Harrison, P. Barr.	
S. W. Clarke, T. Sutherland, F. S. W. Evans, F. Bering- ton, H. A. Taylor, J. C. Wildin, Lo Chak Lam, Nam Hing Loong Kwan Tye, Kwong Sang Hong @ \$5 each	70.00
E. J. Thompson, F. P. de Silva, A. C. V. Ribeiro @ \$3 each	9.00
Amount previously acknowledged	\$2,623.39
Total	\$9,266.39

## ECONOMY IN THE END.

It costs but a small amount to keep  
Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and  
Diarrhoea Remedy always in your  
medicine chest, and it is economy in the  
end. It cures all the ailments of the  
stomach and bowels, and is a most valu-  
able remedy for all the ailments of the  
stomach and bowels.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN  
NORTH CHINA.GENERAL CHANG HSUN'S  
ATTITUDE.

(Wah Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

SHANGHAI, June 7.

General Chang Hsun has arrived in

Tientsin.

At a conference with Tuan Ki Sui  
(the dismissed Premier) who is supported  
by General Feng Kok Chang, Vice  
President, he suggested the dissolution  
of Parliament, the re-drafting of the  
constitution, the establishment of a real-  
ly responsible Cabinet, and the pardon-  
ing of political offenders, or Monarchists.  
The first condition was practically  
settled; the second will be solved by  
the dissolution of Parliament. It is  
understood that the elected representa-  
tives of all the provinces will re-draft  
the constitution and the new Parlia-  
ment will open in three months.  
Future Cabinets will issue orders  
without the President's official seal.

Liang Shi Yi, Chow Chi Chai and  
other leading supporters of the Monarchy  
will be pardoned on giving  
an undertaking that they will cease  
that support.

PEKING, June 9.

A Tientsin message states that Chang  
Hsun's programme is: (1) That the  
President be retained; (2) that Parlia-  
ment be dissolved; (3) that a respon-  
sible cabinet be established; (4) dissolu-  
tion of the Provincial Assemblies; (5)  
punishment of the officials around the  
President; (6) the reorganisation of the  
conference drafting the Constitution;  
(7) the pardon of the Monarchists.

Unless these proposals are concurred

General Chang Hsun will not come to

Peking.

## GENERAL CHANG HSUN'S

## TROOPS IN PEKING.

Yesterday five regiments of General

Chang Hsun's troops, including artillery,

cavalry and infantry, arrived in Peking

and encamped in various parts of the

City, with the Temple of Heaven as

headquarters.

## A MANDATE DRAFTED.

It is reported that a Mandate

ordering the dissolution of Parliament

has been drafted, but Dr. Wu Ting

Fang, the acting Premier, refuses to

counter-sign it, and is urging Li King

Hi to assume the Premiership.

General Chang Hsun demands the

dissolution of Parliament within 48

hours.

General Chang Hsun was invited

to Peking by the following mandate

issued by the President on the 2nd

inst.

"Chang Hsun, the Tschun of Anhui,

in a telegram has given his view of the

present situation, in words at once

current and sincere. On account of my

lack of virtue and ability, as well as the

fact that my prestige is insufficient to

command respect, some officers whose

duty it is to defend the country have

joined together in a hostile demonstra-  
tion.

Events have turned out against my

wish and I am smitten with regret and

remorse. General Chang Hsun, who is

highly meritorious and respected, as well

as public-spirited and patriotic, is re-  
quested immediately to come to Peking,in order to confer with us regarding  
affairs of State.

I confidently believe he will be able

to save the dangerous situation, by cop-  
ing with its difficulties. In earnest

longing, I wait for his arrival."

THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

The new Tukwan of Kwangtung,

Chan King Kwan, has declared Canton

to be in a state of siege in consequence

of the political situation in the North.

There does not appear to have been any

trouble at Canton, and Tukwan's de-  
claration is assumed to have as its

object the control of those forces which

in ordinary times are under the control  
of the Civil Governor.

## FAR EASTERN TONNAGE NEEDS.

The directors of the Glasgow

Chamber of Commerce have arranged

that their Foreign Affairs Committee

shall conduct an investigation into the

tonnage requirements of markets in  
India, China, and the Far Eastgenerally, and transmit the information  
which they obtain to the Minister  
of Shipping, in the most concise form  
possible. For this purpose they have  
laid ships in the West of Scotland  
district to prepare statements showing  
(1) The tonnage required for goods  
directly packed and goods due for April  
shipment; and (2) the tonnage required  
for goods under contract month by  
month for May and onwards—Lloyd's

## THE SUPREME COURT.

## NEW BARRISTER ADMITTED.

In the Supreme Court this morning,

before Sir William Rees-Davies, K.C.,

Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp

K.C., moved for the admission of Mr.

Yu Huan Tan, M.A., as a barrister of  
the Supreme Court. Mr. Sharp said

his Lordship would see from the papers

before him, that Mr. Tan, had received  
his early education in the Diocesan School  
in this Colony, after which he went to a  
school in England and also read with a  
private tutor for Cambridge University.In 1904 he entered Trinity College,  
where he remained for four years, taking  
his M.A. degree in political economy  
and history. Shortly after that Mr. Tan  
returned to China and passed various  
examinations at Peking. That was  
during the Imperial days, before the  
Revolution. He secured a 1st Class in  
an examination in economics and also a 1st  
Class in what is known as the "Palace Ex-  
amination," in Peking, and as a result, he  
was appointed secretary to the Govern-  
ment Board of Finance and afterwards,  
Commercial Attaché at the Chinese Legation  
in London. In 1915 he was called to the  
Bar in England in the Inner Temple.

Mr. Tan read in

Chambers in the Common Law side

under Mr. Austin Farleigh, and had  
had experience before the High Court  
at home, particularly under the system  
which was probably new since his Lord-  
ship's time at home—it had been estab-  
lished during the last few years—viz.  
of having a list of barristers who  
undertake poor persons' cases.

Mr. Tan had conducted many

of these cases in the High Court  
and was in possession of letters  
relating to that work. Mr. Sharp  
then asked his Lordship to approve  
the admission of Mr. Tan to the  
Hongkong Bar.

His Lordship said that he had listened

with pleasure to the account of Mr. Tan's  
record and it was gratifying to him to  
admit Mr. Tan to be a member  
of the Bar here, for the additional  
reason that Mr. Tan, Mr. Sharp and  
himself were all members of the same  
Inns of Court, and Mr. Tan and him-  
self were graduates of the same  
University.

## UNION CHURCH.

## REV. J. KIRK MACONACHIE

## ACCEPTS THE CALL TO REMAIN.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macconachie,

Pastor of the Union Church, at the  
morning service yesterday, announced  
his acceptance of the invitation of the  
Church to remain in the past-  
orate. The Rev. gentleman said—"I find myself inclined to re-  
miniscence. You have invited me to  
extend my term of service here, and a  
certain looking back is involved in  
consideration of it, as well as looking  
forward. In some ways it has not been  
quite a simple matter to arrive at a  
decision, as you will understand, with-  
out my enlarging upon it. But still in  
another way it has not been difficult,  
indeed in the end it has seemed plain,  
that there is only one course open to me,  
which is to accede to your wishes and  
endeavour my best life and strength  
be granted to carry on a work which  
God seems to have been pleased to  
bless. The representations which have  
been made to me are such as touch  
me very deeply. No minister  
I think, but would feel honoured,  
and also humbled, by them. I  
rejoice in the place you have given me  
in your good regard and also in the  
good will which has been shown me  
outside the circle of our congregation;  
and I feel I could assign no  
sufficient reason for going. Perhaps  
this sounds rather a reluctant response  
to so cordial and earnest an invitation.  
It is not so. I am not giving you a  
half-hearted acceptance of a whole-  
hearted request. From the first it has  
been my endeavour to make the Church's  
concerns my own, and to be really an  
interested friend and helper of you all,  
just as much as if this had been my  
first charge in the ministry, and not one  
taken up after twenty years of  
peculiarly happy relations with a home  
congregation."

In the course of further remarks Mr.

Maconachie said he had a horror of pro-  
fessionalism, and the one thing, he did  
not really care about in the pastorate  
here was that it was not a pastorate but  
a chaplaincy. He would much rather  
be regarded as a human being than as  
a functionary to transact ecclesiastical  
business. Hongkong would always be  
dear to him, and through the church  
he was proud to serve it. Union Church  
afforded an opportunity equal to all that  
any man could wish, and if he had his  
choice he did not believe they would all  
and were abundantly

## THE MAGISTRACY.

## HOW PIRATES ARE ARMED.

Two Japanese stewards on a steamer

lying in the harbour were charged  
before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning with  
the unlawful possession of 900 rounds  
of revolver ammunition (38 cal.), with-  
out a permit from the Captain  
Superintendent of Police.

Detective Sergeant Clarke stated that

the defendants were arrested by a  
hukong (C 384), whilst landing at Blake  
Pier from a launch which had conveyed  
them from the vessel. The first  
defendant had 250 rounds of the  
contraband tied around his waist, and  
the second defendant was carrying the  
remainder in a package which he held  
under his arm.

In answer to the charge both

defendants pleaded their ignorance of  
the law. The first defendant explained  
that a Chinese steward on the ship  
had asked him to take the  
ammunition ashore and deliver it to the  
Chinese Seaman's Club in Des Voeux  
Road Central. The second defendant  
said that he was merely assisting the  
first defendant to bring the ammunition  
ashore.

Sergeant Clarke then informed the

Magistrate that the unlawful importation  
of ammunition into the Colony  
made it very difficult for the Police to  
put down piracy and asked that a heavy  
penalty be imposed.

His Worship fined each defendant

\$300, with the alternative of two  
months' hard labour, and ordered the  
ammunition to be confiscated.

## ATTEMPTING TO EXPORT

## SILVER DOLLARS.

A Chinese tally-clerk on the s.s.

Hwa On pleaded guilty to the charge of  
attempting to export 1,000 Hongkong  
silver dollars from the Colony.

Detective Sergeant Fallon stated that

he boarded the s.s. Hwa On and dis-  
covered the silver dollars in the safe in  
the "compradore's" cabin. The com-  
pradore of the steamer, however, denied  
any knowledge of the silver, but the  
defendant, who had had access to the  
compradore's safe, admitted the owner-  
ship of the money and confessed that  
it had been his intention to take the  
silver dollars to Wuchow and there  
dispose of them at a profit.

On the application of Mr. Leo

D'Almeida, who appeared as solicitor for  
the defendant, the case was adjourned  
until next Friday afternoon.

## INDIA, CHINA, AND THE FAR

## EAST.

## TONNAGE REQUIREMENTS.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the

directors of the Glasgow Chamber of  
Commerce at a meeting held on April  
24th resolved that, in order to keep the  
Minister of Shipping supplied with pre-  
cise information as to the tonnage  
requirements of the above markets,  
shippers from this district should be  
requested to prepare statements show-  
ing—

(a) Tonnage required for goods already

packed and goods due for April ship-  
ment.

(b) Tonnage required for goods under

contract month by month for May and  
onwards.

In order to secure uniformity in the

returns shippers are requested to base  
their calculation on 24 packages, and  
(or) £135 as the average equivalent of  
one ton of 40 cubic feet (say 8 tons  
equals £1,080), and that returns be made  
in the following order:—1. Bombay  
and Karachi; 2. Calcutta; 3. Madras;  
4. Rangoon; 5. China, including Straits  
Settlements and Hong Kong; 6. Japan;  
7. Java.

Canton and Delhi quantities may

be included either with Bombay or Cal-  
cutta at shippers' option. Shippers who  
prefer to send their returns direct to the  
Shipping Controller may exercise this option.

The Government has intimated that

this information will be useful to them  
in endeavouring to supply the necessary  
facilities, although they state that under  
the existing conditions they cannot  
guarantee that they will be able to supply  
tonnage adequate to the requirements  
of the trade.The information as to tonnage require-  
ments should be sent in confidence to  
Messrs. Ashworth, Mosley, and Co.,  
accountants, 104 King Street, Manchester,  
who are collecting information for the  
Shipping Controller, and should include  
only orders which were booked prior to  
April 13. It is desired to submit  
returns of orders booked since that date  
for prospective business these should  
be made out separately.

## REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT

## SPREADING IN GERMAN ARMY.

A Russian anarchist named Rubino-

vitch, who escaped from Germany and  
has arrived at Stockholm, states that  
the revolutionary feeling in Germany is  
strong, and wide-spread, extending even  
to the army. Soldiers refused to fire on  
the crowd at Kiel, and the Jugendwehr  
was disbanded. Killed 67. Rubino-  
vitch says that he is convinced that  
revolution in Germany is not far distant.  
Reports from the front state that  
German aeroplanes are continually  
dropping incendiary bombs on the  
Russian lines, and that the Russian  
troops are being driven back in many  
places. The Russian army is now  
peaceful and the Russian soldiers  
are being driven back in many places.THE LATE REV. H. O.  
SPINK.MEMORIAL TABLET UNVEILED BY  
H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon,

yesterday morning, H. E. the Governor  
unveiled the brass memorial tablet  
erected in memory of the late Rev.  
H. O. Spink, formerly chaplain of the  
Church, who was killed in action in  
France in August last year. After the  
singing of the hymn, "God of the  
living," following the State prayers,  
H. E. the Governor, was conducted by  
the Bishop of Victoria, Sir Paul Chater,  
C.M.G., the Rev. N. L. Pope, incumbent  
of St. Andrew's and the two wardens  
to the tablet which was veiled with the  
Union Jack.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE TO RUSSIA.

WASHINGTON, June 10.

The following is the text of President Wilson's communication to the Russian Government, which the American Ambassador delivered in Petrograd.

"In view of the approaching visit of the American delegation to Russia to express the deep friendship of the American people for the people of Russia, and to discuss the best and most practical means of co-operation between the two peoples carrying on the present struggle for the freedom of all peoples to a successful consummation, it seems opportune and appropriate to restate in the light of this new partnership, the objects the United States had in mind when entering the war.

These objects have been very much belabored during the past few weeks by mistaken and misleading statements, and the issues at stake are too momentous, too tremendous, and too significant for the whole human race, to permit of any misunderstanding, however slight, to remain uncorrected for a moment. The war has begun to go against Germany and in their desperate desire to escape inevitable and ultimate defeat, those in authority in Germany are using every possible instrumentality, including even groups of parties among never been just or fair or even tolerable subjects to which they have set, to promote a propaganda on both sides of the sea, which will preserve for them their influence at home and their power abroad to the undoing of the very men they are using.

The position of America in this war is so clearly avowed that no man can be expected for mistaking it. She seeks no material profit or aggrandizement of any kind, she is fighting for no advantage or selfish object of her own, but for the liberation of people everywhere from the aggressions of autocratic forces. The ruling classes in Germany have recently begun to profess a like liberality and justice of purpose, but only to preserve the power they have set up in Germany and for the selfish advantages which they have wrongly gained for themselves and their private projects of power, all the way from Berlin to Baghdad, and beyond.

"Government" after "Government" has by their influence, without open conquest of its territory, been linked together in her net of intrigue directed against nothing less than the peace and liberty of the world. The meshes of that net must be broken, but they cannot be broken unless the wrongs already done are undone and adequate measures must be taken to prevent it from ever again being re-woven or repaired.

Of course, the Imperial German Government, and those whom it is using for their own undoing, are seeking to obtain pledges that the war will end with the restoration of the status quo ante. It was the status quo ante out of which this iniquitous war issued forth, the power of the Imperial German Government within its Empire, and its widespread domination and influence outside that Empire. That status must be altered in such a fashion as to prevent any such hideous thing ever happening again.

We are fighting again for liberty and self-government and the undisturbed development of all peoples, and every feature of the settlement that concludes this war must be conceived and executed for that purpose. Wrongs must first be righted and then adequate safeguards must be created to prevent their being re-committed. We ought not to consider any remedies merely because they have a pleasing and sonorous sound. Practical questions can be settled only by practical means.

Phrases won't accomplish the result. Effective readjustments will, and whatever readjustments are necessary, must be made, but they must follow a principle and that principle is plain. No people must be forced under a sovereignty under which it does not wish to live, no territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty, no indemnities must be levied upon except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done and no readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of the people.

## THE FIGHTING IN BELGIUM.

## THE GERMANS HARRIED.

LONDON, June 10.

A message from Headquarters dated yesterday states that there is great aggressive activity on our front. It is safe to say that the Germans have never been so harried. There were four raids on the front defended by the first army last night, which were most successful, the Canadians, to the south west of Lens creating a new raiding record by bringing back 150 prisoners.

The latest news of the German counter-attack on our new positions at Messines ridge last night, shows that it was most costly for the enemy. Our drum fire and machine-guns combined in mowing down the Germans whose losses since the morning of June 1th, are estimated at five times the total prisoners we took.

In Thursday's fighting, the third Bavarian division suffered a record disaster, only a shattered remnant being withdrawn.

The prisoners testify to the terrible ordeal of our mines and artillery. As an instance of the extraordinary efficiency of our artillery, it is permitted to state that the batteries advanced so smartly after the infantry, that a few hours after the battle began we had actually a more intense concentration of fire upon the vital sections of attack than at the opening, when every weapon was in its long planned position.

It is now demonstrated that the British army can take the initiative against the Germans at any time and place it chooses, with a confident assurance of victory.

LATER.

## A RECONNAISSANCE AT OSTEND.

## HARBOR DESERTED.

LONDON, June 10.

The Admiralty announces that the latest reconnaissance at Ostend shows the removal of all large shipping. The two destroyers which were reported as being towed to Zeebrugge were probably those damaged in the bombardment. The harbour appears to be deserted.

## THE FRENCH FRONT.

LONDON, June 10.

"A French official despatch" states that there was a sharp artillery duel to the south-east of St. Quentin, and to the north-west of Bruy-en-Laonnois, where an enemy raid was easily repulsed. The day has been quiet elsewhere.

## THE HUNGARIAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

## A SURPRISING TURN.

LONDON, June 10.

The Hungarian political crisis has taken a surprising turn. The cause of the Democritisation of the Government through a universal secret ballot is progressing. Count Esterhazy, who has been entrusted with the formation of a new Cabinet, is a moderate statesman.

## THE EX-TSAR.

## A DEMAND FROM WARSHIP CREWS.

PETROGRAD, June 10.

The crews of two battleships and the cruiser *Helsingfors* have demanded the immediate transfer of the ex-Tsar to Kronstadt.

## AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

STOCKHOLM, June 10.

Invitations have been issued for an International Conference in Switzerland in September.

## THE MESOPOTAMIAN COMMISSION.

LONDON, June 10.

The Times states that the report of the Mesopotamian Commission is now before the War Cabinet. The conclusions reached are expected to have an important bearing on the present organisation of the higher commands of the Indian Army. The concentration in one individual of the leadership of the Army Department and the command of the forces has greatly hampered the Commander-in-Chief in the work of inspecting and testing the troops.

The need for reorganisation in the higher branches of the administration of the Indian Army is widely recognised, especially in connection with the question of the

## THE ITALIAN FRONT.

## FIGHTING OF "A HURRICANE ORDER."

LONDON, June 11.

A correspondent at Italian Headquarters states that the Italians have momentarily lost their hold on the slopes of Hermada and are back on the low ground. They made a magnificent attempt to regain the lost ground, but large enemy reinforcements prevented them holding the positions. The fighting has recently been of hurricane order, the enemy hitting hard, having been strongly reinforced from the eastern front with both men and guns.

The enemy made 20 vain attempts to recover the ground they lost on the Vedice sector, and they lost very heavily.

Generally speaking, though the Italians have lost ground at one point, where an Austrian counter-stroke took them at a disadvantage, their net gain remains of great importance.

## ITALIANS OCCUPY JANINA.

ROME, June 10.

The Italians have occupied Janina.

## AUSTRIAN DESTROYER SUNK BY SUBMARINE.

ROME, June 10.

An Italian submarine torpedoed and sank an Austrian destroyer in the Adriatic Sea on June 4.

## DRASTIC MEASURES AGAINST KRONSTADT.

PETROGRAD, June 10.

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at Kronstadt, having reaffirmed its independence, the Provisional Government has announced that drastic measures will be necessary and has therefore proclaimed that the citizens of Kronstadt must unhesitatingly obey all orders of the Provisional Government.

LATER.

The Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has communicated to all Soldiers' and Workmen's Committees the Kronstadt Ports and the Baltic Fleet's resolutions, summoning all belonging to Kronstadt to obey the orders of the Provisional Government. Refusal on the part of the people of Kronstadt to recognise the authority of the Provisional Government is described as defection from revolutionary democracy and the domination of anarchy.

## THE TURKS AND THEIR PRISONERS-OF-WAR.

## GENERAL TOWNSEND'S APPRECIATION.

PARIS, June 11.

Mr. Elkins, the ex-Ambassador of the United States to Constantinople, states, that, generally speaking, the Turks behave generously towards their enemies. General Townsend, in particular, had on many occasions assured him that he had only appreciation to express for the way he had been treated, having often obtained permission to go to Constantinople.

## SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

MADRID, June 10.

The Cabinet has resigned. The Premier informed representatives of the Press that the Government deemed it its duty to allow the Crown to consult public opinion.

## JAPAN RECOGNISES THE VENIZELOS GOVERNMENT.

CAIRO, June 11.

Japan has recognised the Venizelos Government.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## UNREST IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

## REGIMENTS MUTINY.

PETROGRAD, June 10.

Four regiments of the Seventh Army have mutinied. One of the regiments arrested its officers.

The War Minister has ordered the regiments to be disbanded. The ringleaders will be court-martialed.

## THE JUBILAN FRONT.

## WITHDRAWAL OF ENEMY TROOPS.

PETROGRAD, June 10.

The continued withdrawal of enemy troops is reported from the Russian front to the Baltic, French, Italian and Mesopotamian fronts. It is stated that the enemy has been

## DUTCH QUEEN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

AMSTERDAM, June 8.

Queen Wilhelmina had a narrow escape when the train to which the Royal saloons were attached was derailed near Haast. Twenty-six were injured. The Queen, though derailed, kept upright. The Queen, helped by an Englishman, assisted in bandaging the wounded and subsequently travelled to The Hague in a goods truck.

## SUCCESSFUL AIR RAID BY BRITISH.

LONDON, June 10.

The Admiralty announces that Naval aeroplanes yesterday successfully carried out a bomb raid on the aerodrome at St. Denis-Westram. All the machines returned safely.

## AUSTRIAN DIPLOMATS ARRESTED.

PETROGRAD, June 9.

A Russian message from Headquarters announces the arrest of the alleged Austrian members of Parliament, including Princes and Staff Officers, on the ground merely of inciting to treason the Russian soldiers and chiefs.

## CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA.

## LIBERAL NEWSPAPER'S ACTION.

TORONTO, June 10.

The *Globe*, the leading Liberal newspaper, has broken with Sir Wilfrid Laurier on the Conscription issue.

## THE EARTHQUAKE IN NICARAGUA.

NEW YORK, June 9.

The President of Nicaragua states that an earthquake destroyed San Salvador, San Tantea, and the neighbouring towns and villages. The casualties were few.

## THE KING RECEIVES GENERAL PERSHING.

LONDON, June 9.

His Majesty the King received in audience General Pershing, Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces.

(Continued on Page 2.)

## LORD BRYCE ON PRUSSIAN METHODS.

## NEW DANGER TO ENGLISH LIBERTY.

Lord Bryce, in an address on "The Spirit of Liberalism," delivered at the opening of the new conference-room of the National Liberal Club recently, said that seventy ago the toast at Liberal gatherings used to be "Civil and religious liberty—the cause for which Hampden died on the field and Sidney on the scaffold." Civil and religious liberty in the old sense of the term (he continued) has been completely achieved. But liberty in another sense is menaced by a new attack. We hear demands made that the State shall step in to take charge of and direct branches of industry and commerce which have hitherto thriven without that direction—establishing banks, financing enterprises, organising companies to exploit the resources of tropical colonies, perhaps secretly inspiring those methods of peaceful penetration by which Germany was trying to reduce her neighbours to financial vassalage.

These are Prussian methods; for in Prussia the State is all, and the individual is a bidder to serve it and be absorbed in it. I am far from desiring that sort of individualism which means "Every one for himself and the devil take the hindmost." But we as Liberals do not want to preserve that individual freedom and individual initiative which have been the glory and the strength of Britain. In Germany State action has secured wonderful military efficiency, has pushed business, and helped many men to make great fortunes. But what is the price the people have paid for these things? They have been disciplined and drilled and trained to passive obedience and obliged to take even their morality, if morality it can be called, from their omnipotent State, which knows no ethical rule but its own interests.

Heaven save us from imitating Prussia! If we had to choose between such wealth as State control has given to the great business firms of Germany and freedom, let us have less wealth and more freedom. Let us preserve that independent personality and individual initiative to which we owe our achievements.

## FREE TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

In the course of his speech Lord Bryce referred to the question of Protection versus Free Trade, which he said, was not a party question, as the action of Sir Robert Peel in 1846 proved. But Englishmen, who hold by the principles of Liberalism (he proceeded), will be free-traders, because it is calculated to benefit the people as a whole. Further, that any tariff is a barrier to the free movement of economic arguments, and because it is recommended to us by our own experience.

The wealth which the war has shown to exist in Britain, and that immense mercantile empire, which is now supplying our needs and largely those of France, also, is the product of seventy years of Free Trade.

It is alleged that military reasons after the war may oblige us to make some deviations from the system of free trade. I do not think that such reasons might justify temporary deviations, but I would advise you to remain unprejudiced until we see what conditions have become after the war, and until ample proof is given of the necessity for any such deviation.

## THE HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

## SIXTH LIST.

Members, whose official numbers are given below, subscribed the following amounts last month, totalling \$82,125, to the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association. The money has been invested in the Straits War Loan at 6 per cent.

Full particulars and application forms may be had from all the Banks or from the undersigned:—

\$10,000.—Nos. 625, 644.

5,000.—No. 637.

3,000.—No. 624.

2,250.—No. 47.

2,100.—No. 309.

2,000.—Nos. 454, 451, 39.

1,700.—No. 652.

1,653.—No. 430.

1,000.—Nos. 627, 25, 640, 637, 653.

900.—No. 317.

500.—Nos. 52, 36, 307, 1, 501, 325.

183, 253, 305, 451.

490.—No. 631.

425.—No. 622.

410.—No. 109.

400.—Nos. 638, 484, 555, 357, 505, 656.

350.—Nos. 17, 505, 17, 502.

320.—No. 511.

300.—Nos. 224, 630, 414, 440, 451.

307 (a), 387 (b), 184, 649, 415, 477.

280.—No. 631.

275.—No. 200.

250.—Nos. 629, 201, 438, 470, 238, 650, 428.

220.—No. 305.

200.—Nos. 613, 592, 415, 371, 632.

204, 384, 487, 191, 504, 590.

502, 333, 457, 512, 625, 475.

531, 274, 306.

180.—No. 623.

170.—No. 630.

160.—No. 242, 215.

150.—Nos. 423, 628, 580, 641, 439.

500, 513, 185, 567.

140.—No. 479.

130.—Nos. 224, 216, 606.

125.—No. 208.

120.—No. 65.

110.—No. 645.

100.—Nos. 204, 74, 137, 323, 40, 648.

308, 502, 603, 422, 600, 634.

49, 479, 118, 125, 274, 74.

93, 175, 252, 281, 450, 460.

584, 178, 209, 272, 315, 465.

29, 170, 397, 625, 646, 648.

537, 605, 2, 31, 186, 294.

301, 447, 42, 137, 348.

90.—No. 340.

80.—Nos. 51, 115, 86.

75.—Nos. 118, 222, 144, 192, 169.

104, 230, 419, 478.

70.—Nos. 330, 200, 437.

60.—Nos. 419, 64, 77, 432, 481.

50.—Nos. 33, 46, 296, 245, 257, 38.

302, 408, 268, 117, 119, 129.

136, 157, 277, 141, 146, 73.

471, 472, 105, 108, 112, 229.

288, 319, 327, 550, 642, 167.

232, 15, 98, 347, 572, 33, 46.

124, 248, 90, 168, 336, 377.

385, 433, 464, 502, 558, 545.

654.

45.—No. 282.

40.—Nos. 621, 631, 12, 135, 639, 75.

269, 506, 180.

35.—No. 587.

30.—Nos. 583, 300, 124, 131, 278.

75, 79, 110, 233, 468, 89.

270, 508, 340, 476.

25.—Nos. 427, 639, 551, 428, 62.

636, 120, 626, 180, 183, 134.

134, 142, 145, 279, 71, 107.

106, 111, 115, 45, 219, 409.

177, 212, 59, 95, 255, 381.

20.—Nos. 188, 462, 430, 80, 483, 63.

96, 50, 123, 149, 147, 72, 76.

78, 270, 271, 14, 130, 231.

413, 108, 192, 401, 309, 20.

170, 171, 290.

15.—Nos. 409, 570, 351, 327, 132.

140, 154, 155, 114, 88, 246.

463, 173.

10.—Nos. 424, 547, 618, 638, 351.

90, 370, 626, 484, 486, 385.

327, 262, 84, 570, 121, 474.

128, 109, 151, 4, 8, 13, 290.

864, 460, 497, 421, 424, 380.

480, 54, 56, 70, 165, 172.

104, 370, 412, 90, 562, 55.

91, 186, 193, 352, 356, 550.

207, 501.

5.—Nos. 447, 619, 620, 18, 507.

62, 676, 617, 619, 906, 307.

602, 504, 590, 601, 605, 485.

630, 5, 60, 61, 293, 394, 235.

125, 127, 149, 153, 155, 157.

217, 219, 331, 498, 613, 645.

180, 82, 301, 518, 620, 408.

408, 18, 60, 324, 507.

Total amount received to date, \$827,585.

Total amount received to date, \$827,585.

## CALLICURA.

THE NEW AND CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS, WITHOUT PAIN OR INCONVENIENCE.

## DIRECTIONS.

Apply over the Corn until a thick pellicle or skin is formed; and repeat the operation each morning after the bath. It is advisable before the first application, that the Corn be pared; or the foot bathed with soda and water.

Price 60 cents per bottle.

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REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS  
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North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via  
 SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOU,  
 KORE AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU".....Leaving June 17th.  
 "HAWAII MARU".....Leaving July 1st.

FORMOSAN LINE:—For Tamsui, Keelung, Arping and Takao, via  
 Swatow and Amoy.

"KALIO MARU".....Sunday, 17th June, at Noon.  
 "SOSHI MARU".....Thursday, 21st June, at Noon.

"AMARUSA MARU".....Tuesday, 26th June, at Noon.

Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF,  
 near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone  
 No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every three months steamers proceed  
 to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius,  
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AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide,  
 calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

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 Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers  
 take cargo only.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan  
 and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS  
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M. HIGUCHI, Manager.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

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Joint Service  
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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and  
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STEAMERS TO SAIL: 23rd June.

"PRINSES JULIANA".....

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second  
 class saloon passengers.

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REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via  
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With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.

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## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

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 with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong on or about: Connecting at Calcutta with On or about

A steamer: Shortly

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## THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA, MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,  
 Batavia, Samarang and Bencabang.

Sails on or about

14th June.

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## SHIPPING

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMER TO SAIL  
 SHANGHAI.....SUNNING.....June 13, Daylight.  
 SHANGHAI.....SHANTUNG.....June 14, at 4 p.m.  
 SHANGHAI.....FINGCHOW.....June 17, Daylight.  
 SHANGHAI.....CHENAN.....June 19, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANU".

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming" and "Tea"  
 Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans fitted. Extra state  
 rooms on deck, aft on "Taming" and "Tea".

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui," "Chenan," "Fingchow," "Shantung," "Sinkiang" and "Sunning," with  
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 maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving  
 Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo  
 on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers  
 are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR STEAMER TO SAIL  
 HAIPHONG.....TAKANG.....WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 7 a.m.  
 SHANGHAI.....ENANG.....THURSDAY, June 14, Daylight.  
 SHANGHAI.....ENANG.....FRIDAY, June 15, Daylight.  
 MANILA.....YUESANG.....SATURDAY, June 16, at 3 p.m.  
 SANDAKAN.....MAUSANG.....TUESDAY, June 19, at Noon.  
 MANILA.....LOONGSANG.....SATURDAY, June 23, at 3 p.m.

CAIROUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling  
 at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently  
 calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with  
 electric light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton  
 and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation,  
 and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via  
 Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with  
 good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo,  
 calling at Haiphong when convenient.

BOHNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan  
 by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan  
 Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between  
 Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Clefou.

Under Straits Government. Passport Regulations. All European Passengers,  
 leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at  
 destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

## SHIPPING

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good  
 Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms  
 and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

## SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOOCHEW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING  
 HAITAN.....Capt. A. E. Hodgins.....TUESDAY, 12th June at 12 Noon.  
 HAIHONG.....Capt. J. W. Evans.....FRIDAY, 15th June at 12 Noon.

## SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,

General Managers.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## HE FRANK WATERHOUSE

STEAMSHIP LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "Bainbridge" having

arrived from the above ports, Con-

signees of Cargo by her are hereby in-

formed that all Goods are being landed at

their risk into the Godowns and/or extra

Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves,

delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th June,

at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged pack-

ages are to be left in the Godowns where

they will be examined by Messrs.

Godard & Douglas on 15th June, 1917,

at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer

must be presented within 10 days

of arrival, otherwise they will not be

recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us

in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, June 9, 1917. 1331

## LESSONS IN CHINESE

MR. LI HUN FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in

literature, has been a teacher to European

Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years.

He has a good knowledge of the Chinese language

and is a native speaker of English. He is also a

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